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OCTOBER 28, 1939

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Europe

GERMAN CAPTURE OF THE AMERICAN STEAMER "CITY OF FLINT"

[Released to the press October 25]

Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt, at Moscow, reported to the Department at 11 p. m., October 25 (Moscow time), that the Foreign Office at Moscow had assured him that the American officers and crew of the *City of Flint* were safe on board that vessel at Murmansk.

Ambassador Steinhardt reported at 3 a. m., October 26, that a Tass despatch from Murmansk issued at 1:30 a. m. stated that the German prize crew which brought the *City of Flint* to Murmansk had been released from internment in view of the fact that the vessel put into Murmansk by reason of damage to her machinery. The despatch continues that the vessel is remaining at Murmansk pending definite establishment of the nature of her cargo.

Ambassador Steinhardt immediately telephoned an official of the Foreign Office and was informed that it was that official's understanding that the German prize crew had been released from internment but had not been put back on board the *City of Flint*.

[Released to the press October 26]

The American Chargé at Berlin, Mr. Alexander C. Kirk, has reported to the Department that he received on October 26 a memorandum from the German Foreign Office with reference to his informal inquiry in the matter of the American steamer *City of Flint* and its crew.

The Foreign Office stated that according to information available, the *City of Flint* was captured by a German warship because of carriage of contraband and that a prize crew placed on board brought the steamer to the

harbor of Murmansk because of sea damage (*havarie*). The Foreign Office stated that no news had reached it that any member of the American crew has suffered injury.

In transmitting the memorandum, an official of the Foreign Office said that efforts were being made to obtain prompt further information. He asserted that the Foreign Office had no details as to "damage" which necessitated the ship's being taken to Murmansk, but said in response to inquiry that the term *havarie* would cover the case of a ship lacking charts with which to navigate the waters through which she had to proceed.

[Released to the press October 27]

Ambassador Steinhardt on the night of October 26 fully discussed the status of the *City of Flint* with the Foreign Office at Moscow along the lines of the instructions he had received from the Department. At 11:30 p. m. the Soviet radio announced that after examination of her cargo, the naval authorities "have decided to release the *City of Flint* on condition that she leave the port of Murmansk immediately."

The Tass despatch as published in the Russian morning newspapers which only appeared at noon, read:

"The order, the maritime authorities at Murmansk concerning the liberation of the steamship *City of Flint*. Murmansk, Tass, October 26.

"After the verification of the composition of the cargo on the steamship *City of Flint* the maritime authorities at Murmansk have issued

an order to free the vessel with the obligation to leave the port immediately."

Reporting this text at noon October 27 (Moscow time), Ambassador Steinhardt stated that he is continuing to use every means in an endeavor to obtain further details, particularly as to which crew is to take the vessel out. He was still endeavoring to get another appointment at the Foreign Office.

Ambassador Steinhardt reported on the morning of October 27 that he was continuing his efforts to establish telephonic communication with the captain or a member of the American crew of the *City of Flint*. He had been promised telephone communication at 8 o'clock the morning of October 27 but although temporary communication with the Murmansk operator was established, the Ambassador was unable to make the desired contact. As calls for Murmansk are only accepted for certain hours during the day, Ambassador Steinhardt expected to make the next attempt at 1:30 p. m., October 27.

Ambassador Steinhardt is still endeavoring to obtain permission for an airplane and pilot to take Charles E. Bohlen¹ to Murmansk if the crew is still there.

[Released to the press October 27]

Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt reported on October 27 that up to 3 p. m. (Moscow time), he had succeeded twice in getting through to the port of Murmansk by telephone but that he had failed to establish contact with the captain of the *City of Flint* despite assurances that arrangements had been made in advance for his presence at the agreed time.

* Ambassador Steinhardt also reported that he now has an appointment with the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs at 5:30 (Moscow time), the afternoon of October 27.

[Released to the press October 27]

Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt reported to the Department on the night of October 27 from Moscow as follows:

¹ Consul and second secretary of American Embassy at Moscow.

"I have just seen Assistant Commissar of Foreign Affairs Potemkin and have vigorously reiterated my indignation at the lack of co-operation by the Soviet Government in withholding information from me while issuing communiqués with respect to the *City of Flint* through the medium of the Tass agency. He replied that Tass was an official agency of the Soviet Government and that it was the custom of his Government to make announcements through it. I told him that this was no excuse for his failure to keep me informed particularly in view of my repeated requests for information on behalf of my Government which had been the purpose of my daily visits to him. After a lengthy discussion I formally demanded that the vessel and cargo be turned over to the American crew and be authorized to depart. He thereupon made the following statement:

"The *City of Flint* had come into the port of Murmansk in charge of a German prize crew without any previous knowledge on the part of the Soviet Government and through no act on its part. The reason ascribed by the prize crew for the entry was damaged machinery making the ship unseaworthy. When the Soviet authorities at Murmansk judged that the vessel was again fit to put to sea, and being desirous of preserving its neutrality, the Soviet Government had ordered the vessel to leave the port of Murmansk immediately under the same conditions as those of her entry, namely, with both the German and American crews on board and her cargo intact. He added that the order would be enforced immediately and that the Soviet Government felt that its decision was not only in accordance with the well-recognized principles of international law and consonant with the obligations of a neutral but it was also the correct position to take as between the conflicting claims of the United States and Germany to possession of the vessel and her cargo and that by this he meant 'to send her out in the same status as she had entered one of the ports.'

"He said that his government did not consider that it had the right to turn the vessel

and her cargo over to the American crew unless the German prize crew refused to take her out, as in the opinion of his government to do so would be an unneutral act. In reply to a question he stated that the decision of the Soviet Government to permit the German prize crew to take the vessel to sea was final.

"I then asked him who had verified the alleged damage to the machinery, to which he replied that he had no information on this subject, but assumed this had been done by the authorities at Murmansk.

"I again inquired concerning the welfare of the American crew and he said that it was his understanding that they had been on board the ship all of the time and were well.

"I then referred to my difficulties in making contact with the captain or members of the crew, reciting my repeated attempts to get into communication with them by telegram and telephone, as well as my inability to obtain a plane today. He disclaimed any responsibility for these difficulties, passing over the subject lightly by pointing out that the crew being on board the ship in the roadstead, in conjunction with the average delays in long distance telephone communication had probably brought about this 'unfortunate result.'

"I am again endeavoring to complete a telephone connection with the captain of the *City of Flint* at midnight."

[Released to the press October 28]

Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt reported to the Department on October 28 that he was again unable to speak on the telephone to the captain of the S. S. *City of Flint* at midnight (Moscow time), as he had hoped to do.

Ambassador Steinhardt reported that he had again been given to understand that the crew was well and that no illness was reported.

[Released to the press October 28]

The American Chargé at Berlin, Mr. Alexander C. Kirk, reported to the Department of State that in reply to an inquiry at the Ministry of Marine on the afternoon of October 28, he was told that the American crew was on board the *City of Flint* at Murmansk.

Following a further inquiry late the same afternoon at the Foreign Office, Mr. Kirk was informed that according to the latest reports, the vessel and crew were still at Murmansk. It was also said that if following the completion of repairs the ship were taken to another port, the American crew would presumably be kept on board to operate the vessel.

Mr. Kirk also reported that according to information he had received from the American Consul General at Hamburg, the Prize Commissioner has received no news whatever of the vessel.

[Released to the press October 28]

The *City of Flint* was captured by a German cruiser at an estimated distance of some 1,250 miles from New York, with a mixed cargo destined for British ports. The date of capture is understood to have been October 9.

The *City of Flint* was taken into the harbor of Tromsø on October 21, with a German crew and flying the German flag. After remaining 2 hours to take water, it was ordered by the Norwegian Government to depart, which it did.

The *City of Flint* was taken into the harbor of Murmansk on the evening of October 23.

On October 25 the American Charge cabled from Berlin that the Foreign Office at its press conference said that the *City of Flint* was captured by a German vessel and contraband was found on board, destined for England. The Foreign Office then added that it was found, however, that the ship was unseaworthy in that it did not have navigation charts adequate for bringing the ship into a German port.

When the vessel entered the harbor of Murmansk, according to an announcement presumably from the Soviet Government through the Tass news agency, "the naval forces at the port of Murmansk have temporarily held the vessel and interned the German crew."

On October 25 the American Chargé at Berlin cabled that the German Foreign Office, referring to the seizure of the *City of Flint*, said that "the German authorities were communicating with the Soviet authorities in the matter."

On the same day (October 25) the Tass agency reported that "the German crew of the cargo steamer *City of Flint* has been released from internment by the maritime authorities of Murmansk in view of the fact, as has been established, that the vessel was brought into port for repair of her machinery. The vessel is meanwhile remaining in Murmansk for verification of the exact composition of her cargo."

On October 26 the American Chargé cabled from Berlin quoting a memorandum received that morning from the Foreign Office relative to the *City of Flint* and its crew, which among other things stated that "a prize crew placed on board (the *City of Flint*) has brought the steamer to the harbor of Murmansk because of sea damage." When transmitting the memorandum an official of the Foreign Office stated informally to the Chargé that the Foreign Office had no details as to the damage which necessitated taking the ship to Murmansk, but he maintained, in response to an inquiry, that the term "damage" would cover the case of a ship lacking charts with which to navigate the waters through which she had to proceed.

For some reason as yet unexplained the German crew was interned in spite of the fact that according to the German authorities they were without charts and had put into Murmansk because they could not proceed to a German port without charts. Later they were released seemingly under a plea that their entry into Murmansk was required for necessary repairs to defective machinery.

A prize crew may take a captured ship into a neutral port without internment only in case of stress of weather, want of fuel and provisions, or necessity of repairs. In all other cases, the neutral is obligated to intern the prize crew and restore the vessel to her former crew.

The conclusion from the foregoing facts and circumstances indicates that when the *City of Flint* entered the harbor at Murmansk, any plea relating to the chart requirements if advanced must have been ignored since the German crew was interned. A second and en-

tirely different reason for entering Murmansk, namely, defective machinery which called for immediate repairs, was not advanced until later. A subsequent cable from the American Chargé at Berlin, also dated October 26, quoted a statement of the Foreign Office at its noon press conference to the effect that the fact that the Russians have freed the German crew indicates that the Soviet authorities have confirmed the view of the prize crew that the *City of Flint* was unseaworthy and it was therefore permissible to take the ship into a neutral harbor.

Testimony of the American crew as to the full facts pertaining to the taking of the *City of Flint* into Murmansk is not yet available.

It seems manifest that even if it is assumed that the German crew was proceeding legally prior to the entry of the *City of Flint* into the harbor of Murmansk, the known facts and circumstances support the contention of the American Government that the German crew did not at the time of entry offer any reasonable or justifiable grounds such as are prescribed by international law for taking the vessel into this port, and that therefore it was the clear duty of the Soviet Government to turn the *City of Flint* over to the American crew. This has been the major contention of the American Government.

In view of the foregoing facts and circumstances, each person can judge for himself the question as to how much light is shed on this entire transaction by the action of the Soviet Government in withholding adequate cooperation with the American Government with respect to assembling and disclosing to the American Embassy in Moscow the essential facts pertaining to the landing, the whereabouts, and welfare of the American crew; by the fact that it was first alleged by the German authorities that the need for charts was the ground for bringing the vessel into port; and by the fact that later this ground seems to have been abandoned and a new ground or theory relating to defective machinery was set up.

DETENTION BY BELLIGERENTS OF AMERICAN VESSELS FOR EXAMINATION OF PAPERS OR CARGOES

[Released to the press October 26]

Following is a tabulation showing the American vessels which have been reported to the Department of State as having been detained by belligerents since September 1, 1939, for examination of papers or cargo.

It was explained at the Department of State that injury to American vessels destined to European ports has not resulted in the main from their diversion from the high seas to belligerent ports. As a general practice, for

reasons of their own, these vessels ordinarily put into belligerent ports en route to their destinations, and the principal difficulty thus far has arisen in connection with delay involved in the examination of the vessels and their cargoes before being permitted to proceed on their voyages. Although all cases of detention may not have been reported to the Department, the statement is as nearly complete as is possible to arrange it.

AMERICAN VESSELS REPORTED TO DEPARTMENT TO HAVE BEEN DETAINED BY BELLIGERENTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 1, 1939, FOR EXAMINATION OF PAPERS OR CARGO

Name of vessel	Owner or operator	Cargo	Detained	Released
Saccarappa	South Atlantic S. S. Co.	Phosphate —Cotton.	Arrived September 3. Cargo seized September 8 by British authorities.	Ship released promptly. Cargo unloaded.
Shickshinny	South Atlantic S. S. Co.	Phosphate —Cotton.	Detained September 16, Glasgow, by British authorities.	September 18.
Sundance	South Atlantic S. S. Co.	Rosin and general cargo.	Detained October 11, London, to date, British authorities.	-----
Black Osprey	Black Diamond Line	-----	Vessel picked up September 5 by British naval vessel.	September 13.
Santa Paula	Grace Line	-----	When 30 miles from Curaçao ordered to stop, delayed 20 minutes, unidentified British cruiser, believed to be <i>Essex</i> .	-----
Executive	American Export Line	-----	Detained Casablanca, Morocco, September 27 on orders from Paris, because of nature of cargo.	September 29 on condition vessel proceed to Bizerte, Tunisia.
Ethan Allen	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.	-----	British authorities, September 20.	September 30.
Patrick Henry	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.	-----	British authorities, October 10.	October 22
Oakman	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.	-----	British authorities, October 13 to date	-----
Cranford	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.	-----	British authorities, October 17.	October 21
Nashaba	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.	-----	French authorities, October 14.	October 25
West Hobomac	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.	-----	French authorities, October 18.	October 25
City of Joliet	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.	-----	French authorities, September 14.	October 5
Syros	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.	-----	French authorities, September 22.	October 10
Hybert	Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.	-----	Detained September 10 about 2 hours by German submarine. Examined papers and warned not to use radio for 24 hours.	-----
Lehigh	U. S. Maritime Commission	-----	British authorities, September 5.	September 7
Warrior	Waterman S. S. Corp.	-----	British, September 7, cargo phosphate requisitioned.	-----

**AMERICAN VESSELS REPORTED TO DEPARTMENT TO HAVE BEEN DETAINED BY BELLIGERENTS SINCE
SEPTEMBER 1, 1939, FOR EXAMINATION OF PAPERS OR CARGO—Continued**

Name of vessel	Owner or operator	Cargo	Detained	Released
Wacosta-----	Waterman S. S. Corp-----	-----	Detained September 9 for 3 hours by German submarine. Papers examined, holds searched.	-----
Black Eagle----	Black Diamond Line-----	-----	British authorities. Details not known.	-----
Exochorda-----	American Export Line-----	-----	French authorities at Marseille. Removed two seamen (German nationality) September 6.	-----
City of Flint----	U. S. Maritime Commission----	-----	Details unknown-----	-----

MEETING OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON POLITICAL REFUGEES

[Released to the press October 26]

The officers of the Intergovernmental Committee on Political Refugees, at their fourth meeting at Washington, on October 26, 1939, recognized that there was an urgent need for further openings for the permanent settlement of refugees included within the present mandate of the committee, and further recognized that, as the President of the United States of America pointed out in his inspiring statement of October 17, the problem of involuntary migration might be greatly increased. They considered it necessary that survey should continue of all possible openings for the permanent settlement of involuntary migrants in various parts of the world, special regard being paid to the scope for the development of natural resources by engineering, irrigation, and similar schemes. While such surveys would have reference to the existing mandate of the Intergovernmental Committee, the meeting observed that the collection of material of this character would be of general value in contributing toward the solution of the refugee problem in its wider aspects and would be of particular

value to the committee should it at any future time wish to increase the categories of involuntary migrants within its mandate.

The meeting considered that the results of all surveys made either under the aegis of the Coordinating Foundation or by private organizations should be communicated to the Director and, at his discretion, to the participating governments.

* * *

SINKING OF THE "ATHENIA"

[Released to the press October 24]

The Secretary of State has received the following note from the Canadian Minister:

"OCTOBER 24, 1939.

"SIR:

"In view of recent reports appearing in the newspapers concerning the ill-fated *Athenia*, I am instructed to inform you that formal assurance has been received by the Canadian Government from the Donaldson Atlantic Line that the *Athenia* carried no guns, ammunition, or munitions of war, either as cargo or as stores.

"I have [etc.] LORING C. CHRISTIE"

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

[Released to the press October 28]

The following persons and organizations have registered with the Secretary of State since October 14, 1939 (the names of 128 registrants were published on and before that date) under the rules and regulations governing the solicitation and collection of contributions to be used for medical aid and assistance or for the supplying of food and clothing to relieve human suffering in the countries now at war, promulgated pursuant to the provisions of section 3 (a) of the Neutrality Act of May 1, 1937, as made effective by the President's proclamations of September 5, 8, and 10, 1939 (the names in parentheses represent the countries to which contributions are being sent):

129. United Polish Roman Catholic Parish Societies of Greenpoint, Brooklyn, N. Y., St. Stanislaus Kostka Roman Catholic Church, 607 Humboldt Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Poland)
130. East Chicago Citizens' Committee for Polish War Sufferers and Refugees, 4902 Indianapolis Boulevard, East Chicago, Ind. (Poland)
131. Citizens Committee for Relief of War Sufferers in Poland, 1505 Cass Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. (Poland)
132. United Polish Central Council of Connecticut, 471 Park Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn. (Poland)
133. French Committee for Relief in France, 12245 Abington Avenue, Detroit, Mich. (France)
134. Tolstoy Foundation for Russian Welfare and Culture, Room 54, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (France and Poland)
135. Polish Relief Association, Town of North Hempstead, 120 Jericho Turnpike, Mineola, L. I., N. Y. (Poland)
136. American Society for British Medical and Hospital Aid, Inc., 46 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y. (Great Britain and France)
137. United American Polish Organizations, South River, N. J., 219 Turnpike, South River, N. J. (Poland)
138. United Polish Organizations of Salem, Mass., 121 Derby Street, Salem, Mass. (Poland)
139. British War Relief Association of Northern California, 316-322 Shell Building, San Francisco, Calif. (Great Britain and France)
140. Polish Relief Fund of Palmer, Mass., 20 Oak Street, Three Rivers, Mass. (Poland)
141. Polish White Cross Club of West Utica, 1416 Martin Street, Utica, N. Y. (Poland)
142. Fund for the Relief of Scientists, Men of Letters, and Artists of Moscow, in care of Eitingon Schild Co., Inc., 224 West Thirtieth Street, New York, N. Y. (France and England)
143. St. Michael's Roman Catholic Parish, 75 Derby Avenue, Derby, Conn. (Poland)
144. The Polish Relief Committee, 11 East Lexington Street, Baltimore, Md. (Poland)
145. The Maryland Committee for the Relief of Poland's War Victims, 11 East Lexington Street, Baltimore, Md. (Poland)
146. Pulaski League of Queens County, Inc., 108-11 Sutphin Boulevard, Jamaica, Queens Co., N. Y. (Poland)
147. Relief Committee of United Polish Societies, 142 Cabot Street, Chicopee, Mass. (Poland)
148. United Polish Societies of Los Angeles, 4200 Avalon Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif. (Poland)
149. Committee Representing Polish Organizations and Polish People in Perry, N. Y., 18 Elm Street, Perry, N. Y. (Poland)
150. The Friends of Israel Refugee Relief Committee, Inc., 710 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pa. (Canada, France, and England)
151. Nowe-Dworer Ladies Benevolent Association, Inc., 40 East Seventh Street, New York, N. Y. (Poland)

Traffic in Arms, Tin-Plate Scrap, etc.

MONTHLY STATISTICS

[Released to the press October 24]

NOTE: The figures appearing in the cumulative columns of the tables relating to arms or tin-plate scrap licensed for export are not final or definitive since licenses may be amended or revoked before being used. These figures are, however, accurate as of the date of the press release in which they appear.

The statistics of actual exports in these releases are believed to be substantially complete. It is possible, however, that some shipments are not included. If this proves to be the fact, statistics in regard to such shipments will be included in the cumulative figures in later releases.

NOTE: A special table in regard to export licenses revoked as a result of the imposition of embargoes by the President's proclamations of September 5, 8, and 10 is set forth after the table relating to arms exported. The statistics in this table are believed to be substantially complete. It is possible, however, that some export licenses which were rendered invalid by the imposition of the embargoes have not as yet been returned to the Department for formal revocation. If this proves to be the fact, statistics in regard to such licenses will be included in a similar special table to be issued in November.

ARMS EXPORT LICENSES ISSUED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of destination of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for export by the Secretary of State during the year 1939 up to and including the month of September.

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		September 1939	9 months ending September 30, 1939
Afghanistan.....	I (4)		\$25,000.00
Albania.....	IV (1)		360.79
Angola.....	I (4)		59.00
	V (1)	\$1,500.00	6,000.00
	(2)		883.00
Total.....		1,500.00	6,942.00

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Country of destination	Category	Value	
		September 1939	9 months ending September 30, 1939
Argentina.....	I (4)	\$30.00	\$598.00
	(5)		500.00
	III (1)		275,000.00
	(2)	1,507.28	2,707.28
	IV (1)	1,765.45	2,861.95
	(2)	3,165.00	10,191.00
	V (1)		156,750.00
	(2)	690.00	88,277.50
	(3)	2,000.00	10,752.00
	VI (1)		6,310.00
	VII (2)		39,196.22
Total.....		9,127.73	603,143.95
Australia.....	I (1)		2,956.14
	(4)		4,554.48
	IV (1)		1,131.44
	(2)		497.39
	V (1)		24,293.00
	(2)		1,466.20
	(3)		3,450.00
Total.....			39,351.65
Bahamas.....	V (2)		40.00
Barbados.....	I (4)		2.00
	IV (1)		111.38
	(2)		87.00
	V (1)		1,610.00
	(2)		30.00
Total.....			1,840.38
Belgian Congo.....	V (1)		1,219.00
	(2)		30.00
Total.....			1,279.00
Belgium.....	I (1)		655.21
	(2)	48,135.65	56,896.65
	(4)		935.85
	IV (1)	18.00	97.48
	(2)		20.28
	V (2)		5,250.00
	(3)		86,400.00
Total.....		48,153.65	150,255.47
Bermuda.....	IV (1)		69.13
	(2)		17.45
	V (3)		9,600.00
Total.....			9,686.58
Bolivia.....	I (1)		574.00
	(4)	387.00	899.00
	IV (1)		487.39
	(2)		550.80
	V (1)		9,100.00
	(2)	2,000.00	8,972.20
	(3)		55,600.00
	VII (1)		988.66
Total.....		2,387.00	77,172.05
Brazil.....	I (1)		202.00
	(2)		86,038.00
	(4)	2,900.00	3,822.00
	III (1)		274,000.00
	IV (1)		3,241.55
	(2)	9,449.00	25,180.00

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		September 1939	9 months ending September 30, 1939
Brazil—Continued.	V (1)	\$5,197.00	\$416,244.00
	(2)		160,300.72
	(3)	4,000.00	170,393.00
Total		21,546.00	1,139,421.27
British Guiana	I (4)		20.00
	IV (1)		108.38
	V (2)	250.00	250.00
	(3)		4,500.00
	VII (2)		4,200.00
Total		250.00	9,078.38
British Honduras	IV (1)		129.20
	(2)		75.00
	VII (2)		193.80
Total			398.00
British North Borneo	I (1)		26.43
	(2)		28.00
	V (2)		50.00
	(3)		700.00
Total			804.43
British Solomon Islands	I (2)		175.00
	(4)		10.00
Total			185.00
Bulgaria	IV (1)		23.00
	(2)		2.30
Total			25.30
Burma	I (1)		522.10
	(4)		199.00
	IV (1)		1,520.35
	(2)		128.46
Total			2,369.91
Canada	I (1)	380.48	24,200.91
	(2)	110.00	592.00
	(4)	60.20	16,959.26
	(5)		600.00
	III (1)		549,900.00
	IV (1)	846.78	6,480.14
	(2)		1,021.35
	V (1)	2,500.00	862,036.18
	(2)	5,822.00	41,899.87
	(3)	10,876.00	105,734.42
	VII (1)	13,375.00	63,569.96
	(2)	7,299.98	152,829.12
Total		41,270.44	1,825,823.21
Ceylon	IV (1)		86.88
Chile	I (1)		60.00
	(4)		27.00
	IV (1)	266.00	13,499.40
	(2)		617.00
	V (1)		15,500.00
	VII (2)	49,200.00	61,055.00
Total		49,466.00	90,758.40
China	I (1)		1,344.00
	(2)		135,407.95
	(3)		1,490.00
	(4)		9,278.00
	III (1)		26,042.00
	IV (1)		1,896.00
	(2)	4,195.25	4,371.50
	V (1)		269,907.00
	(2)		217,842.92
	(3)		95,197.00
	VII (2)		49.88
Total		4,195.25	752,816.25

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		September 1939	9 months ending September 30, 1939
Colombia	I (1)		\$179.70
	(4)		170.56
	IV (1)	\$127.50	4,401.15
	(2)	235.00	2,255.10
	V (1)	109,700.00	611,060.00
	(2)		30,140.50
	(3)		126,050.00
	VII (1)		1,085.15
	(2)		840.00
Total		104,066.50	776,192.16
Costa Rica	I (4)		13.00
	IV (1)		2,510.65
	(2)		484.00
	V (1)		19,000.00
	(2)	251.00	6,279.54
	(3)	2,160.64	26,932.35
	VII (1)		867.60
	(2)		1,634.93
Total		2,411.64	57,722.07
Cuba	I (1)		57.00
	(4)	39.00	50,626.60
	III (1)		57,800.00
	IV (1)		6,850.19
	(2)	2,671.00	10,860.00
	V (2)	1,300.00	2,396.30
	VII (1)		3,446.34
	(2)		11.00
Total		4,010.00	132,053.43
Curaçao	I (4)		25.10
	IV (1)		39.00
	(2)		49.14
	V (2)	127.00	187.00
	(3)	375.00	9,225.00
Total		503.00	9,526.24
Czechoslovakia	V (3)		12,800.00
Denmark	I (3)		2,750.00
	(4)		310.00
	V (1)		11,130.32
	(2)		876.00
	(3)		5,275.00
Total			20,371.52
Dominican Republic	I (1)		35.00
	(2)		100.75
	(4)		48.00
	IV (1)	138.00	4,095.00
	(2)	4.00	264.00
	V (2)		250.00
	(3)		11,100.00
	VII (1)		1,714.40
Total		142.00	17,607.15
Ecuador	I (4)	32.00	92.00
	(5)		128.00
	IV (1)		67.00
	(2)		149.00
	V (2)	30.00	30.00
Total		62.00	466.00
Egypt	I (1)		30.00
	(2)	600.00	600.00
	(4)	3,105.00	3,105.00
	(5)		518.00
	IV (1)		172.84
	(2)		5.30
Total		3,705.00	4,431.14
El Salvador	I (4)	77.00	333.00
	IV (1)		4,205.88
	(2)	1,674.00	1,835.00
	V (2)		1,504.00
	(3)		850.00

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		September 1939	9 months ending September 30, 1939
El Salvador—Continued.	VII (2)	\$1,360.00	\$4,120.00
Total.....		3,111.00	12,850.58
Federated Malay States.....	I (4)		14.00
	IV (1)		77.75
	(2)		15.10
Total.....			106.85
Finland.....	I (1)	325.50	10,655.55
	(4)	256.30	7,423.04
	IV (1)	20.00	80.00
	(2)		95.67
	V (1)		16,400.00
	(2)		124,100.00
	(3)		311,000.00
Total.....		601.80	469,754.26
France.....	I (1)		151.94
	(4)		334.50
	III (1)		11,749,266.00
	(2)		650.00
	IV (2)		118.00
	V (1)		375,962.00
	(2)		602,067.14
	(3)		1,947,616.00
	VI (1)		2,200.00
Total.....			14,678,375.58
French Cameroun.....	I (1)		32.50
	(4)		5.92
Total.....			38.42
French Equatorial Africa.....	I (1)		34.00
	(4)		30.00
Total.....			64.00
French Indochina.....	I (1)		67.50
	(4)		78.31
	IV (1)		4,131.00
	(2)		1,154.76
Total.....			5,431.57
French West Africa.....	I (4)		33.83
	V (2)		90.00
Total.....			123.83
Germany.....	I (1)		69.05
	(4)		653.46
	IV (1)		1,134.62
	(2)		287.42
	V (2)		12,800.00
Total.....			14,944.55
Great Britain.....	I (1)		428.85
	(2)		1,000.00
	(3)		31,100.00
	(4)		29,649.37
	III (1)		4,723,950.00
	IV (1)		937.78
	(2)		438.55
	V (1)		431,134.25
	(2)		211,867.42
	(3)		470,652.50
	VII (2)		52,978.00
Total.....			5,954,136.72
Greece.....	I (5)		124,400.00
	V (2)		3,500.00
	(3)		2,200.00
Total.....			130,100.00
Guatemala.....	I (1)	132.00	138.70
	(4)		37.00
	IV (1)	141.55	163.55
	(2)	56.00	84.00

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		September 1939	9 months ending September 30, 1939
Guatemala—Continued.	V (2)	\$25.00	\$85.00
	(3)		7,595.00
	VII (1)		93.00
	(2)	2,960.00	8,447.50
Total.....		3,357.55	18,469.05
Haiti.....	I (1)	11,687.50	11,687.50
	(4)		36,652.50
	IV (1)		2,391.95
	(2)		717.11
	VII (1)		61.52
	(2)		332.50
Total.....		11,687.50	51,843.08
Honduras.....	I (4)	387.00	963.38
	IV (1)		441.00
	(2)	442.00	2,977.60
	V (1)		250,000.00
	(2)		51.00
	VII (2)	5,000.00	5,000.00
			975.00
Total.....		5,829.00	260,407.98
Hong Kong.....	I (1)		933.00
	(4)		686.56
	IV (1)		25,211.72
	(2)		3,215.92
	V (2)		40.00
	VII (2)		1,011.50
Total.....			31,098.30
Iceland.....	I (1)		43.40
	(4)		5.00
	V (3)		3,679.00
Total.....			3,718.40
India.....	I (1)		2,048.95
	(4)		6,673.29
	IV (1)		3,140.86
	(2)		59.64
	V (1)		19,100.00
	(2)		1,905.00
	(3)		2,500.00
	VI (2)		334.00
Total.....			35,761.74
Iraq.....	IV (1)	94.37	1,028.27
	(2)	25.85	188.10
	V (1)		40,000.00
	(2)		100.00
Total.....		120.22	41,316.37
Ireland.....	I (3)		26,500.00
	(4)	19.34	19.34
	V (1)		210,000.00
	(2)		4,379.00
	(3)		29,266.00
Total.....		19.34	270,164.34
Italy.....	V (2)		9,500.00
	(3)		13,900.00
Total.....			23,400.00
Jamaica.....	I (4)		62.44
	IV (1)		2,080.97
	(2)		450.67
Total.....			3,194.08
Japan.....	V (1)		757,000.00
	(2)		100.00
Total.....			757,100.00
Kenya.....	I (1)		1,057.80
	(4)		395.35

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		September 1939	9 months ending September 30, 1939
Kenya—Continued.	IV (1)		\$173.20
	(2)		124.36
	V (1)		2,300.00
Total			4,050.71
Leeward Islands	VII (2)		494.00
Liberia	I (2)	\$4,000.00	4,000.00
	(4)		11.01
Total		4,000.00	4,011.01
Macau	I (1)		567.75
	(2)		800.00
	(4)		67.00
	IV (1)		1,312.00
	(2)		2,592.00
Total			5,368.75
Mauritius	I (1)		96.43
	(4)		86.66
Total			183.09
Mexico	I (1)		759.44
	(2)		304,000.00
	(4)		39,018.00
	III (1)		995,600.00
	IV (1)		36,180.51
	(2)		16,492.00
	V (1)	70,000.00	515,013.00
	(2)	104.00	219,042.05
	(3)	12,750.00	890,130.00
	VII (1)		10,098.75
	(2)	10,110.00	42,786.21
Total		92,964.00	3,169,099.96
Mozambique	I (1)		30.40
	(4)		111.67
	V (2)		1,000.00
	(3)		20,610.00
Total			21,752.07
Netherlands	I (2)		17.50
	III (1)		1,071,540.00
	(2)		20,341.80
	IV (1)		45.00
	V (1)		2,609,018.50
	(2)	22,571.67	395,166.59
	(3)		1,071,452.00
	VII (2)		40,051.48
Total		22,571.67	5,207,632.87
Netherlands Indies	I (1)	382.92	448.17
	(2)		45,645.00
	(4)	561.43	917.91
	(5)		4,000.00
	III (1)		805,362.00
	(2)		21,026.80
	IV (1)		39,662.30
	(2)	225.22	419.04
	V (1)		142,478.00
	(2)	468.88	130,105.18
	(3)	6,232.00	324,442.00
	VII (1)		10.00
Total		7,870.45	1,514,516.40
New Caledonia	I (1)		547.15
	(4)		695.13
	V (3)		14,000.00
Total			15,242.28
Newfoundland	I (1)		593.04
	(4)		448.47
	IV (2)		166.53
	V (2)		3,000.00
	(3)		14,500.00
Total			18,708.04

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		September 1939	9 months ending September 30, 1939
New Guinea, Territory of	I (1)		\$17.00
	(4)		67.56
	IV (2)		54.00
	V (2)		18,199.00
	(3)		101,500.00
Total			119,837.56
New Hebrides	I (4)		116.10
New Zealand	I (1)		353.66
	(4)		401.88
	IV (2)		82.68
	V (2)		14,540.00
	(3)		19,300.00
	VII (1)		6,000.00
	(2)		4,104.07
Total			44,782.29
Nicaragua	I (2)		1,600.00
	(4)		1,345.00
	III (1)		20,906.00
	IV (1)		427.00
	(2)		2,059.70
	V (2)		52.50
	VII (2)	\$3.00	885.00
Total		3.00	27,275.20
Nigeria	I (4)		41.00
Northern Ireland	IV (1)		48.00
	(2)		3.57
	VII (1)		5.78
Total			57.33
Norway	I (1)	18.32	393.72
	(2)	55.00	55.00
	(4)	300.00	557.14
	IV (1)		30.00
	(2)		2.03
	V (2)		2,640.87
	(3)	18,780.00	22,630.00
	VII (2)	3,300.00	5,825.00
Total		22,453.32	32,133.76
Palestine	V (1)		3,052.00
	(2)		60.00
	(3)		450.00
Total			3,562.00
Panama	IV (1)	195.50	251.88
	(2)		465.00
	V (1)		5,541.13
	(2)		800.00
	(3)		1,754.39
	VII (1)	800.00	2,609.20
	(2)		800.00
Total		995.50	12,221.60
Paraguay	IV (1)		8.00
	(2)	820.00	820.00
Total		820.00	828.00
Peru	I (1)		45.00
	(2)		26,500.00
	(4)		955.36
	II (1)		16,000.00
	III (1)		256,260.00
	(2)		10,038.00
	IV (1)	95.00	245.00
	(2)	61.00	412.00
	V (1)		37,100.00
	(2)	3,530.00	40,084.39
	(3)		29,927.52
	VII (1)		150.00
	(2)	558.00	28,688.00
Total		4,244.00	446,405.27

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		September 1939	9 months ending September 30, 1939
Pitcairn Island.....	I (4)		\$7.47
Poland.....	I (1)		118.70
	(4)		44.48
	IV (1)		1,056.55
	(2)		111.39
	V (1)		420,000.00
	(2)		50.00
Total.....			421,381.12
Portugal.....	I (4)		10.00
	IV (1)		317.00
	(2)		68.42
	V (1)		8,097.00
	(2)		9,175.00
	(3)		475.00
Total.....			18,142.42
Rumania.....	I (5)		1,265,000.00
	V (2)		3,950.00
	(3)		26,100.00
Total.....			1,295,050.00
Southern Rhodesia.....	I (1)		609.92
	(4)		303.95
	IV (1)		201.75
	(2)		11.00
	V (1)		1,900.00
Total.....			3,026.62
Straits Settlements.....	I (1)		39.00
	(4)		116.37
	IV (1)		229.50
	(2)		54.76
Total.....			419.63
Sweden.....	I (1)		71.25
	(4)	\$121.00	1,248.74
	V (1)		5,520.00
	(2)		142,905.84
	(3)	8,536.00	19,915.00
Total.....		2,651.00	169,660.83
Switzerland.....	I (1)		62.90
	IV (1)		616.75
	V (1)		237,967.50
	(2)	240.00	22,810.84
	(3)		20,200.00
Total.....		240.00	281,657.99
Syria.....	IV (2)		19.00
Thailand.....	I (1)		23.58
	(4)		12.18
	IV (1)	1,108.18	20,848.01
	(2)		41.83
	V (2)		32,347.61
	(2)		271,960.00
Total.....		1,108.18	325,233.21
Trinidad.....	I (4)		1.08
	IV (1)		82.50
	(2)		37.00
	V (2)		1,055.50
	(3)		8,500.00
Total.....			9,676.08
Turkey.....	I (5)		11,700.00
	IV (1)		15,672.34
	(2)		1,205.25
	V (2)		424,777.17
	(3)		116,025.00
	VI (1)		8,100.00
Total.....			587,479.76

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		September 1939	9 months ending September 30, 1939
Turks and Caicos Islands.....	IV (1)		\$18.70
	(2)		.80
Total.....			19.50
Union of South Africa.....	I (1)		1,085.08
	(4)		1,737.33
	IV (1)		3,010.46
	(2)		347.24
	V (1)		59,653.00
	(2)		10,635.07
	(3)		3,765.00
	VII (2)	\$11,760.00	11,760.00
Total.....		11,760.00	92,004.78
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	V (1)		702,900.00
	(2)	8,690.00	70,614.23
	(3)		140,408.00
Total.....		8,690.00	919,922.23
Uruguay.....	I (4)		13.00
Venezuela.....	I (1)		40.00
	(2)		165.00
	(4)		98.00
	IV (1)	20.92	20,471.34
	(2)		1,276.05
	V (1)		82,370.00
	(2)	2,725.00	16,130.26
	(3)		123,584.50
	VII (1)		5,885.61
	(2)	7,350.00	13,650.00
Total.....		10,095.92	263,672.76
Yugoslavia.....	V (1)		63,000.00
	(2)		38,727.00
	(3)		2,000.00
Total.....			103,727.00
Grand total.....		508,989.66	43,650,841.03

During the month of September, 232 arms export licenses were issued, making a total of 3,444 such licenses issued during the current year.

ARMS EXPORTED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of destination of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war exported during the year 1939 up to and including the month of September under export licenses issued by the Secretary of State:

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		September 1939	9 months ending September 30, 1939
Albania.....	IV (1)		\$360.79
Angola.....	I (4)		59.00

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		September 1939	9 months ending September 30, 1939
Angola—Continued.	V (1)	\$1,500.00	\$7,427.00
	(2)		545.00
Total		1,500.00	8,031.00
Argentina	I (4)	30.00	668.00
	(5)		340.00
	III (1)		657,168.00
	(2)	2,707.00	2,707.00
	IV (1)		1,096.50
	(2)		7,026.00
	V (1)		155,276.00
	(2)	53,978.00	103,569.20
	(3)	2,000.00	10,752.00
	VI (1)		6,310.00
	VII (2)		23,277.00
Total		58,715.00	968,189.70
Australia	I (1)	369.15	4,001.94
	(4)	261.50	4,553.76
	IV (1)		908.19
	(2)	2.72	497.39
	V (1)		17,296.00
	(2)		157,244.95
	(3)		3,450.00
Total		633.37	188,042.23
Bahamas	V (2)		40.00
Barbados	I (4)		2.00
	IV (1)		111.38
	(2)		87.00
	V (1)		1,610.00
	(2)		30.00
Total			1,840.38
Belgian Congo	V (1)		1,249.00
	(2)		30.00
Total			1,279.00
Belgium	I (1)		655.21
	(2)	47,008.00	55,769.00
	(4)	66.05	938.35
	IV (1)	18.00	111.62
	(2)		35.11
	V (1)		114,800.00
	(2)		5,518.00
	(3)		80,400.00
Total		47,092.05	264,227.29
Bermuda	IV (1)		69.13
	(2)		17.45
	V (3)		9,600.00
Total			9,686.58
Bolivia	I (1)		574.00
	(2)		7,000.00
	(4)	78.00	938.00
	IV (1)		487.39
	(2)		550.80
	V (1)		9,100.00
	(2)		3,772.50
	(3)		47,200.00
	VII (1)		922.16
Total		78.00	70,544.55
Brazil	I (1)		202.00
	(2)		86,038.00
	(4)		1,491.00
	III (1)		668,240.00
	IV (1)	1,280.37	6,633.46
	(2)	3,902.00	21,583.00
	V (1)	10,472.00	527,994.00
	(2)	12,384.00	90,460.33
	(3)	6,000.00	116,896.00
Total		34,047.37	1,519,566.79
British Guiana	I (4)		20.00
	IV (1)		108.38

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		September 1939	9 months ending September 30, 1939
British Guiana—Continued.	V (2)	\$250.00	\$250.00
	(3)	2,000.00	4,500.00
	VII (2)		4,200.00
Total		2,250.00	9,078.38
British Honduras	IV (1)		129.20
	(2)		75.00
	VII (2)		302.60
Total			506.80
British North Borneo	I (1)		26.43
	(2)		28.00
	V (3)		750.00
Total			804.43
British Solomon Islands	I (2)		175.00
	(4)		10.00
Total			185.00
Bulgaria	IV (1)		23.00
	(2)		2.30
Total			25.30
Burma	I (1)		567.10
	(4)		203.00
	IV (1)		1,520.35
	(2)		128.46
Total			2,418.91
Canada	I (1)	2,323.73	21,735.89
	(2)	174.00	592.00
	(4)	743.09	16,730.02
	(5)		600.00
	III (1)	36,600.00	550,020.00
	IV (1)	656.96	6,478.74
	(2)	22.55	1,019.13
	V (1)	2,500.00	878,755.14
	(2)	6,749.00	44,304.08
	(3)	16,889.00	92,177.29
	VII (1)	41,211.50	90,660.77
	(2)	66,233.20	216,129.42
Total		174,163.03	1,919,203.38
Ceylon	IV (1)		80.88
Chile	I (1)		60.00
	(4)		116.00
	IV (1)	266.00	13,425.45
	(2)		730.00
	V (1)	3,000.00	4,600.00
	(2)		35.00
	VII (2)		11,855.00
Total		3,266.00	30,821.45
China	I (2)		135,408.00
	(3)		1,490.00
	(4)		8,735.00
	III (1)		26,042.00
	IV (1)		1,740.00
	(2)		125.00
	V (1)		895,200.00
	(2)		115,647.00
	(3)		68,000.00
	VII (2)		49.88
Total			1,253,356.88
Colombia	I (1)		281.70
	(4)	23.23	211.56
	IV (1)		4,358.65
	(2)		3,890.10
	V (1)	60,800.00	291,436.00
	(2)	2,545.00	40,687.50
	(3)	11,163.00	131,323.00
	VII (1)		623.00
	(2)		840.00
Total		74,531.23	473,653.51

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		September 1939	9 months ending September 30, 1939
Costa Rica	I (4)		\$13.00
	IV (1)		2,510.65
	(2)		484.00
	V (1)	\$7,580.00	41,580.00
	(2)	614.00	5,383.00
	(3)	5,538.00	32,575.00
	VII (1)		728.00
	(2)		1,605.93
Total		13,732.00	84,879.58
Cuba	I (1)		57.00
	(4)		50,608.00
	IV (1)	273.00	7,002.35
	(2)	497.00	8,722.00
	V (2)	1,000.00	1,000.00
	VII (1)	100.00	3,368.82
	(2)		11.00
Total		1,870.00	70,769.17
Curaçao	I (4)		25.10
	IV (2)		49.14
	V (2)	127.00	187.00
	(3)	376.00	9,226.00
Total		503.00	9,487.24
Czechoslovakia	V (1)		115,500.00
	(3)		12,800.00
Total			128,300.00
Denmark	I (2)		2,750.00
	(4)		340.00
	V (1)		11,211.48
	(2)		3,266.00
	(3)		5,500.00
Total			23,067.48
Dominican Republic	I (1)		35.00
	(2)		100.75
	(4)		19,548.00
	IV (1)	138.00	4,000.00
	(2)	4.00	264.00
	V (2)		230.00
	(3)		11,100.00
	VII (1)		1,714.40
Total		142.00	37,012.15
Ecuador	I (4)		60.00
	(5)		128.00
	IV (1)		34.00
	(2)		245.00
	V (2)	26.00	26.00
Total		26.00	493.00
Egypt	I (1)		30.00
	(5)		518.00
	IV (1)	14.88	192.39
	(2)		6.40
	V (1)		1,600.00
Total		14.88	2,346.79
El Salvador	I (4)		139.00
	IV (1)		4,324.63
	(2)		161.00
	V (2)		1,504.00
	(3)		850.00
	VII (2)		2,760.00
Total			9,738.63
Estonia	V (2)		44,180.00
	VII (1)		2.07
Total			44,182.07
Federated Malay States	I (4)		14.00
	IV (1)		59.08
	(2)		66.10
Total			139.18

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		September 1939	9 months ending September 30, 1939
Finland	I (1)		\$8,517.05
	(4)	\$125.83	7,041.95
	IV (1)	20.00	80.00
	(2)		95.67
	V (1)		14,550.00
	(2)		22,150.00
	(3)		111,900.00
Total		15.83	164,334.67
France	I (1)		151.94
	(4)		339.00
	III (1)	4,392,766.00	17,642,697.00
	(2)		690.00
	IV (2)		118.00
	V (1)		379,062.00
	(2)	36,557.00	720,301.14
	(3)		2,405,531.00
Total		4,429,323.00	21,148,860.08
French Cameroun	I (1)		32.50
	(4)		5.92
Total			38.42
French Equatorial Africa	I (1)		34.00
	(4)		32.00
Total			66.00
French Indochina	I (1)		67.50
	(4)		78.31
	IV (1)		4,131.00
	(2)		1,159.26
Total			5,436.07
French West Africa	I (4)	33.83	33.83
	V (2)		95.00
Total		33.83	128.83
Germany	I (1)		123.70
	(4)		793.70
	IV (1)		1,169.12
	(2)		287.42
	V (2)		13,300.00
	(3)		7,000.00
Total			22,664.94
Great Britain	I (1)		153.85
	(2)		1,000.00
	(3)		34,585.00
	(4)		62,617.32
	III (1)	1,422,800.00	24,417,393.00
	IV (1)		965.28
	(2)		451.55
	V (1)		492,464.00
	(2)		613,948.08
	(3)		649,223.50
	VII (2)		277,843.00
Total		1,422,800.00	26,550,644.58
Greece	V (2)		3,500.00
	(3)		2,260.00
Total			5,760.00
Guatemala	I (4)		1,850.00
	IV (1)	19.55	47.55
	(2)	56.00	84.00
	V (2)	42.00	192.00
	(3)		7,565.00
	VII (1)		93.00
	(2)	1,290.00	5,788.00
Total		1,317.55	15,619.55
Haiti	I (4)		36,652.50
	IV (1)		2,380.75
	(2)		728.11
	VII (1)		30.76
	(2)		334.54
Total			40,126.66

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		September 1939	9 months ending September 30, 1939
Honduras.....	I (4)		\$576.38
	IV (1)		441.00
	(2)		2,535.60
	V (1)	\$50,000.00	50,000.00
	(2)		51.00
	VII (2)	309.00	959.00
Total.....		50,309.00	54,562.98
Hong Kong.....	I (1)		818.40
	(4)		651.68
	IV (1)		22,608.78
	(2)		3,215.92
	V (2)		40.00
	VII (2)		1,037.86
Total.....			28,375.64
Iceland.....	I (1)		43.40
	(4)		5.00
	V (3)		3,670.00
Total.....			3,718.40
India.....	I (1)	491.00	2,026.60
	(4)	1,807.19	6,684.29
	IV (1)	495.60	3,140.86
	(2)	9.34	59.64
	V (1)	3,600.00	16,780.00
	(2)		1,905.00
	(3)		2,500.00
	VI (2)		334.00
Total.....		6,403.13	33,430.39
Iraq.....	IV (1)		975.08
	(2)		162.85
	V (1)		40,000.00
	(2)		100.00
Total.....			41,237.93
Ireland.....	I (3)		26,500.00
	(4)		4,958.00
	V (1)		210,000.00
	(2)		4,300.00
	(3)		29,298.00
Total.....			275,056.00
Italy.....	V (2)		26,740.00
	(3)		13,900.00
Total.....			40,640.00
Jamaica.....	I (4)		62.44
	IV (1)		2,656.97
	(2)		453.67
Total.....			3,173.08
Japan.....	IV (1)		6,380.00
	V (1)		32,000.00
	(2)	100.00	235,210.00
Total.....		100.00	273,590.00
Kenya.....	I (1)	103.35	1,057.80
	(4)		395.35
	IV (1)		173.20
	(2)		124.36
	V (1)		2,300.00
Total.....		103.35	4,050.71
Leeward Islands.....	VII (2)		864.00
Liberia.....	I (1)		30.80
	(4)	7.80	18.83
Total.....		7.80	49.63
Macau.....	I (1)		567.75
	(2)		3,576.00
	(4)		613.00

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		September 1939	9 months ending September 30, 1939
Macau—Continued.....	IV (2)		\$1,276.00
Total.....			6,032.75
Mauritius.....	I (1)		216.00
	(4)		123.66
Total.....			339.66
Mexico.....	I (1)		765.94
	(2)		175.00
	(3)		78,000.00
	(4)		9,330.00
	III (1)		935,600.00
	IV (1)	\$90.00	18,273.89
	(2)		16,690.00
	V (1)	70,000.00	378,800.00
	(2)	1,254.00	325,985.00
	(3)	10,750.00	882,096.00
	VII (1)	950.00	13,509.50
	(2)	9,807.00	32,973.08
Total.....		92,851.00	2,690,168.41
Morocco.....	I (4)		9.00
Mozambique.....	I (1)		30.40
	(4)		111.67
	V (2)		1,000.00
	(3)		20,610.00
Total.....			21,752.07
Netherlands.....	I (2)		17.50
	III (1)		121,622.00
	(2)		449.00
	IV (1)		45.00
	V (1)		604,029.00
	(2)		298,590.67
	(3)		620,560.00
	VII (2)	1,380.00	52,779.00
Total.....		1,380.00	1,698,092.17
Netherlands Indies.....	I (1)		65.25
	(2)		45,645.00
	(4)	23.00	356.48
	(5)		495,550.00
	III (1)		4,971,143.00
	(2)		21,026.80
	IV (1)		39,662.30
	(2)		314.82
	V (1)	64,738.00	142,478.00
	(2)	1,180.00	70,820.10
	(3)		176,335.00
	VII (1)		10.00
Total.....		65,942.00	5,963,406.75
New Caledonia.....	I (1)	251.80	699.25
	(4)		851.37
	V (3)		14,000.00
Total.....		251.80	15,550.62
Newfoundland.....	I (1)		612.87
	(4)		448.47
	IV (2)		158.53
	V (2)		2,740.00
	(3)		14,500.00
Total.....			18,459.87
New Guinea, Territory of.....	I (1)		17.00
	(4)	47.00	91.56
	IV (2)	19.00	82.00
	V (2)		18,199.00
	(3)	59,500.00	102,000.00
Total.....		59,566.00	120,389.56
New Hebrides.....	I (4)		116.10
New Zealand.....	I (1)		466.61
	(4)		592.43
	IV (2)		106.68

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		September 1939	9 months ending September 30, 1939
New Zealand—Continued.	V (1)		\$4,500.00
	(2)		12,752.00
	(3)		10,300.00
	VII (1)		5,573.00
	(2)		5,964.00
Total			49,259.62
Nicaragua	I (2)		1,600.00
	(4)		1,345.00
	III (1)		20,906.00
	IV (1)		427.00
	(2)		2,059.70
	V (2)		30.00
	VII (2)	\$3.00	885.00
Total		3.00	27,252.70
Nigeria	I (4)	33.00	41.00
Northern Ireland	IV (1)		48.00
	(2)		3.57
	VII (1)		5.76
Total			57.33
Norway	I (1)	6.32	486.72
	(2)	50.00	50.00
	(4)	327.39	558.14
	IV (1)		30.00
	(2)		2.03
	V (2)		4,326.87
	(3)	9,095.00	12,927.00
	VII (2)		2,471.00
Total		9,478.71	20,851.76
Palestine	V (1)		3,052.00
	(2)		72.00
	(3)		404.00
Total			3,528.00
Panama	IV (1)	195.50	251.88
	(2)		465.00
	V (1)		4,100.00
	(2)		800.00
	(3)	914.00	2,400.00
	VII (1)		2,188.00
	(2)		728.00
Total		1,109.50	10,932.88
Paraguay	IV (1)		8.00
Peru	I (1)		45.00
	(2)		37,000.00
	(4)		955.36
	II (1)	16,000.00	16,000.00
	III (1)		1,083,240.00
	(2)		10,678.40
	IV (1)	95.00	303.50
	(2)	12.00	363.00
	V (1)		9,085.00
	(2)	3,530.00	92,934.60
	(3)		62,397.00
	VII (1)		150.00
	(2)		28,810.00
Total		19,637.00	1,341,961.86
Pitcairn Island	I (4)		7.47
Poland	I (1)		118.70
	(4)		167.48
	IV (1)		1,056.55
	(2)		111.39
	V (1)		257,705.00
	(2)		39.00
Total			259,198.12
Portugal	I (1)		10.00
	IV (1)		817.00

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		September 1939	9 months ending September 30, 1939
Portugal—Continued.	V (1)		\$9,135.00
	(2)		6,280.00
	(3)		23,475.00
Total			44,217.00
Rumania	I (5)		835,000.00
	V (2)		3,970.00
	(3)		26,190.00
Total			865,160.00
Southern Rhodesia	I (1)		609.92
	(4)		277.95
	IV (1)		40.00
	V (1)		1,900.00
Total			2,827.87
Straits Settlements	I (1)		39.00
	(4)		116.37
	IV (1)	\$18.70	229.50
	(2)		34.76
Total		18.70	419.63
Sweden	I (1)	32.50	71.25
	(4)	711.37	1,292.14
	V (1)		2,000.00
	(2)		85,924.44
	(3)	11,000.00	16,385.00
Total		11,743.87	105,672.83
Switzerland	I (1)		62.90
	IV (1)		634.75
	V (1)		245,697.00
	(2)		13,544.00
	(3)		20,200.00
Total			280,138.65
Syria	IV (2)		19.00
Thailand	I (1)		23.58
	(4)		12.15
	IV (1)	1,307.70	20,804.43
	(2)		41.83
	V (2)		65,167.61
	(3)		271,960.00
Total		1,307.70	358,009.63
Trinidad	I (4)		1.08
	IV (1)		79.50
	(2)		37.00
	V (2)		1,051.50
	(3)		10,000.00
Total			11,169.08
Turkey	IV (1)		170.34
	(2)		5.25
	V (2)		170,190.00
	(3)		25.00
Total			170,390.59
Turks and Caicos Islands	IV (1)		18.70
	(2)		.80
Total			19.50
Union of South Africa	I (1)		1,168.03
	(4)		1,812.76
	IV (1)		2,354.36
	(2)		388.24
	V (1)		63,178.00
	(2)		10,553.57
	(3)		3,765.00
	VII (2)	11,760.00	11,760.00
Total		12,001.34	94,959.96

Country of destination	Category	Value	
		September 1939	9 months ending September 30, 1939
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.	V (1) (2) (3)		\$845,966.00 65,705.78 146,408.00
Total.....			1,058,079.78
Uruguay.....	I (4) V (2)		13.00 160.00
Total.....			173.00
Venezuela.....	I (1) (2) (3) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (1) (2)		40.00 41.00 57.00 20,428.32 1,286.75 76,722.00 698.50 19,665.50 11,950.00 141,086.50 364.80 6,109.77 6,090.00
Total.....		73,513.30	271,496.84
Windward Islands.....	IV (1)		48.00
Yugoslavia.....	V (1) (2) (3)		182,036.00 24,327.00 1,906.00
Total.....		5,808.00	208,269.00
Grand total.....		6,677,752.34	71,563,219.14

ARMS EXPORT LICENSES REVOKED AS A RESULT OF THE ISSUANCE OF THE PRESIDENT'S EMBARGO PROCLAMATIONS OF SEPTEMBER 5, 8, AND 10

In accordance with the provisions of the Neutrality Act, all outstanding and valid licenses authorizing the exportation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to countries named in the President's embargo proclamations of September 5, 8, and 10 became null and void as of those dates. Such licenses were recalled by the Department for formal revocation. The table printed below indicates by category and subdivision thereof and by country of destination, the value of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war, the exportation of which had been authorized by such licenses:

Country of destination	Category	Value
Australia.....	I (1) (4) III (1) IV (2) V (1) (2) (3)	\$676.90 936.68 4,651,190.00 14.66 6,100.00 934.39 418,848.00
Total.....		5,078,700.54

Country of destination	Category	Value
British Honduras.....	IV (2)	\$27.83
Burma.....	I (4) IV (1)	29.00 20.75
Total.....		49.75
Canada.....	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (1) (2)	8,689.62 620.54 894.42 100.99 4,100.00 27,381.45 85,559.50 6,090.00 186,095.21
Total.....		319,621.73
Federated Malay States.....	IV (1)	18.70
France.....	I (2) (4) III (1) (2) IV (2) V (1) (2) VI (1)	210,000.00 118.39 39,876,294.00 39,208.70 56.95 91,000.00 3,057,948.77 15,111,287.00 2,200.00
Total.....		58,418,113.81
French West Africa.....	I (1) (4)	10.85 7.80
Total.....		18.65
Germany.....	I (4) IV (2)	46.00 3.00
Total.....		49.00
Great Britain.....	I (5) III (1) (2) IV (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (2)	430.00 12,275,752.00 1,970.00 47.30 230,000.00 1,230,575.00 952,510.00 195,802.22
Total.....		14,877,086.52
Hong Kong.....	I (4) IV (2)	315.00 275.00
Total.....		590.00
Jamaica.....	IV (1)	31.00
India.....	I (1) (4) IV (1) V (1) (2)	137.80 316.50 392.70 180,000.00 7,900.00
Total.....		188,747.00
Kenya.....	I (4)	72.00
New Caledonia.....	I (4)	151.03
Newfoundland.....	I (4)	130.00
New Zealand.....	V (2) VII (2)	191.00 5,397.52
Total.....		5,588.52
New Guinea, Territory of.....	V (2) V (3)	9,901.00 400.00
Poland.....	V (2)	125.00
Southern Rhodesia.....	I (4) IV (2)	26.00 11.00
Total.....		37.00
Trinidad.....	V (2)	2,000.00

Country of destination	Category	Value
Union of South Africa.....	I (1)	\$170.00
	(4)	125.25
	IV (1)	19.00
	(2)	7.00
	V (1)	5,450.00
	(2)	1,295.00
Total.....		7,066.25
Grand total.....		78,908,525.33

ARMS IMPORT LICENSES ISSUED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of origin of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for import by the Secretary of State during the month of September 1939:

Country of origin	Category	Value	Total
Belgium.....	I (1)	\$10.00	\$15.00
	IV (2)	5.00	
Dominican Republic.....	I (1)	35.00	35.00
Germany.....	IV (1)	67.00	67.00
Great Britain.....	IV (1)	10.00	303.00
	V (2)	293.00	
Netherlands Indies.....	V (2)	5,000.00	21,000.00
	(3)	16,000.00	
Sweden.....	I (3)	60.00	1,050.50
	(4)	990.50	
Total.....			22,470.50

During the month of September, 7 arms import licenses were issued, making a total of 133 such licenses issued during the current year.

CATEGORIES OF ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR

The categories of arms, ammunition, and implements of war in the appropriate column of the tables printed above are the categories into which those articles were divided in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937, enumerating the articles which would be considered as arms, ammunition, and implements of war for the purposes of section 5 of the joint resolution of May 1, 1937 [see pages 74-76 of the *Bulletin* of July 22, 1939 (Vol. I, No. 4)].

SPECIAL STATISTICS IN REGARD TO ARMS EXPORTS TO CUBA

In compliance with Article II of the convention between the United States and Cuba to

suppress smuggling, signed at Habana, March 11, 1926, which reads in part as follows:

"The High Contracting Parties agree that clearance of shipments of merchandise by water, air, or land, from any of the ports of either country to a port of entry of the other country, shall be denied when such shipment comprises articles the importation of which is prohibited or restricted in the country to which such shipment is destined, unless in this last case there has been a compliance with the requisites demanded by the laws of both countries."

and in compliance with the laws of Cuba which restrict the importation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war of all kinds by requiring an import permit for each shipment, export licenses for shipments of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to Cuba are required for the articles enumerated below in addition to the articles enumerated in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937:

(1) Arms and small arms using ammunition of caliber .22 or less, other than those classed as toys.

(2) Spare parts of arms and small arms of all kinds and calibers, other than those classed as toys, and of guns and machine guns.

(3) Ammunition for the arms and small arms under (1) above.

(4) Sabers, swords, and military machetes with cross-guard hilts.

(5) Explosives as follows: explosive powders of all kinds for all purposes; nitrocellulose having a nitrogen content of 12 percent or less; diphenylamine; dynamite of all kinds; nitroglycerine; alkaline nitrates (ammonium, potassium, and sodium nitrate); nitric acid; nitrobenzene (essence or oil of mirbane); sulphur; sulphuric acid; chlorate of potash; and acetones.

(6) Tear gas ($C_6H_5COCH_2Cl$) and other similar nontoxic gases and apparatus designed for the storage or projection of such gases.

The table printed below indicates, in respect to licenses authorizing the exportation to Cuba of the articles and commodities listed in the preceding paragraph issued by the Secretary of State during September 1939, the number of licenses and the value of the articles and commodities described in the licenses:

Number of licenses	Section	Value	Total
35.....	(1)	\$1,110.00	\$25,960.60
	(2)	71.76	
	(3)	9,940.00	
	(5)	14,838.84	

The table printed below indicates the value of the articles and commodities listed above exported to Cuba during September 1939 under licenses issued by the Secretary of State:

Section	Value	Total
(1).....	\$1,038.00	\$28,042.83
(2).....	40.00	
(3).....	9,004.00	
(5).....	17,960.83	

TIN-PLATE SCRAP

The table printed below indicates the number of licenses issued during the year 1939, up to and including the month of September, authorizing the export of tin-plate scrap under the provisions of the act approved February 15, 1936, together with the number of tons authorized to be exported and the value thereof:

Country of destination	September 1939		9 months ending September 30, 1939	
	Quantity in long tons	Total value	Quantity in long tons	Total value
Japan.....	650	\$12,273.75	9,503	\$177,950.52

During the month of September, 9 tin-plate scrap licenses were issued, making a total of 151 such licenses issued during the current year.

HELIUM

No licenses authorizing the exportation of helium gas under the provisions of the act approved on September 1, 1937, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, were applied for or issued during the month of September 1939.

In compliance with the pertinent provisions of law, all outstanding and valid licenses authorizing the exportation of helium gas to countries named in the President's embargo proclamations of September 5, 8, and 10 were revoked upon the issuance of those proclamations. The table printed below indicates the countries of destination and the value of the helium gas, the exportation of which had been authorized by such licenses:

Country of destination	Quantity in cubic feet	Value
Canada.....	0.5648	\$105.00
	.2118	36.00
	.0353	3.70
	.0706	12.00
Total.....		156.70
New Zealand.....	1.05473	207.00
Grand total.....		363.70

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Regulation of Whaling: Protocol Between the United States of America and Other Powers Amending the International Agreement for the Regulation of Whaling, signed in London June 8, 1937 (Treaty Series No. 933), with Certificate of Extension and Final Act of the Conference.—Protocol signed at London June 24, 1938; proclaimed April 8, 1939. Treaty Series No. 944. 14 pp., map. 10¢.

Publications of the Department of State (a list cumulative from October 1, 1929). October 1, 1939. Publication 1387. 34 pp. Free.

Treaty Information

Compiled by the Treaty Division

ORGANIZATION

Protocol for the Amendment of the Preamble, of Articles 1, 4, and 5, and of the Annex to the Covenant of the League of Nations

Australia—Thailand

According to information received from the League of Nations the Protocol for the Amendment of the Preamble, of Articles 1, 4, and 5, and of the Annex to the Covenant of the League of Nations, which was opened for signature at Geneva on September 30, 1938, was signed by Australia on June 24, 1939, and by Thailand (Siam) on May 10, 1939.

HEALTH

Convention Modifying the International Sanitary Convention of June 21, 1926

Greece

The American Minister to Greece transmitted to the Secretary of State with a despatch dated September 20, 1939, a copy of the *Official Gazette*, volume 1, No. 319, August 9, 1939, which publishes the ratification by Greece of the Convention Modifying the International Sanitary Convention of June 21, 1926, signed at Paris on October 31, 1938.

According to the information of the Department the following countries have deposited with the French Government their instruments of ratification or adherence to the convention: Afghanistan, Belgium, Egypt, France, Great Britain, Italy, and the Union of South Africa. The convention entered into force on July 24, 1939, the date of the procès-verbal recording the deposit of instruments of ratification by four states represented on the Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Board of Egypt, namely, Egypt, France, Great Britain, and Italy.

OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS

Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs (Treaty Series No. 863)

The Department of State has received from the Secretary of the Permanent Central Opium Board at Geneva the letter quoted below, which indicates that, notwithstanding the conditions prevailing in Europe at the present time, international control of narcotic drugs by the two international boards which operate under the Narcotics Limitation Convention of 1931 has been functioning and will continue to function regularly, news which will be regarded as distinctly reassuring by all interested in suppressing the abuse of narcotic drugs.

These two boards, the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Drug Supervisory Body, are both independent organizations and are each composed of members who have been chosen for their personal qualifications and who do not represent governments. The chairman of the Permanent Central Opium Board is Sir Atul Chatterjee of India, and the vice chairman is Mr. Herbert L. May of Pittsburgh and New York, an American. The chairman of the Drug Supervisory Body is Sir Malcolm Delevingne of London.

The function of the Permanent Central Opium Board is to supervise and report upon the movements of opium, coca leaves, and other narcotic drugs throughout the world and to sound the alarm whenever excessive accumulations of these drugs are found to exist in any country. The Drug Supervisory Body passes upon the annual estimates of governments for medical and scientific needs for dangerous drugs and determines what quantities

each country may be allowed to manufacture, import, and export.

It is upon the operations of these two boards, supplementing and coordinating the efforts of individual nations, that the entire fabric of international drug control ultimately rests, and the American Government regards it of the highest importance, not only to the United States but also to the entire world, that they should be enabled to function adequately, effectively, and without interruption and should enjoy the cooperation of all nations. The American Government has regularly and thoroughly cooperated with these two boards since their establishment and expects to do so in future as in the past.

The text of the letter referred to is as follows:

"PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD,
Geneva, September 29, 1939.

"SIR:

"I am directed by the President of the Permanent Central Opium Board to transmit to you the following note from the Board.

"1) The Permanent Central Opium Board has decided that, under existing Conventions, its activities must be carried on during a period of war; that the principle of their continued existence must be maintained; and that the seat of the Board and of its Secretariat should continue to be at Geneva so long as circumstances permit.

"2) The international control limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of narcotic drugs was started after the war of 1914, because, during that war and immediately after it, drug addiction had become such a serious menace that almost every Government in the world contributed to instituting and effectively applying the international control of the traffic. It is evident that the same problem remains and will assume, during war and also when hostilities cease, an even more serious form; and that the need for the control of the traffic is greater than ever before. During the last ten years a world-wide mechanism has been set up and is successfully

working, with centres in all national administrations and its official international centre at Geneva. At that centre, the Permanent Central Opium Board, an independent nonpolitical organ, receives from all Governments the information essential to the continuance of the control. The contractual basis of the work under the Opium Conventions of 1925 and 1931 remains solid.

"3) Moreover, the Board has formed the opinion that it is, and will continue to be of commanding interest to all Governments that the work which has been done for ten years should not now be disrupted. If it is to be pursued effectively, the machinery by which it is carried out and the statistical and other information on which it is based should be maintained and should also be instantly available at the end of hostilities.

"4) Therefore, the Board has the honour to request your Government to continue to send to the Board at Geneva the statistics and estimates which it has sent in the past as completely and as regularly as circumstances permit.

"I have [etc.]

E. FELKIN,
*Secretary of the Permanent
Central Opium Board"*

The text of the reply of the Secretary of State reads as follows:

"The Secretary of State of the United States of America acknowledges with appreciation the receipt of communication no. 12A.39076-2131, dated September 29, 1939, from the Permanent Central Opium Board, in regard to the continued functioning of the Board during the present critical period.

"The Government of the United States has regularly and thoroughly cooperated with the Permanent Central Opium Board and with its associate organ, the Drug Supervisory Body, since their establishment and expects to do so in future as in the past as long as their independence is maintained.

"It is the opinion of this Government that it is upon the operations of these two boards,

supplementing and coordinating the efforts of individual nations, that the entire fabric of international drug control ultimately and principally rests. This Government, in consonance with that view, regards it as of the highest importance, not only to the United States but also to the whole world, that the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Drug Supervisory Body should be enabled to function adequately, effectively and without interruption and that they should enjoy the cooperation of all nations."

In furtherance of international cooperation in the control of narcotic drugs, the Treasury Department is taking steps to insure, without depleting supplies of raw material to meet the needs of the United States, adequate assistance from American manufacturers in meeting the needs of the other American countries for treatment of their sick and injured during the continuance of the present disruption of the usual movement in the narcotic drug trade.

AGRICULTURE

Convention for the Standardization of the Methods of Keeping and Operating Cattle Herdbooks

Brazil—Latvia

By a note dated October 18, 1939, the Italian Ambassador at Washington informed the Secretary of State that instruments of ratification of the Convention for the Standardization of the Methods of Keeping and Operating Cattle Herdbooks, signed at Rome on October 14, 1936, were deposited by Brazil on October 31, 1938, and by Latvia on September 26, 1939.

According to information received from the Italian Government, the convention has been

ratified by the following countries: Brazil, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Italy, and Latvia.

NAVIGATION

International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to Bills of Lading for the Carriage of Goods by Sea (Treaty Series No. 931)

Germany

The American Embassy at Brussels has reported that the *Moniteur Belge* (No. 239) of August 27, 1939, published a notice that the instrument of ratification by Germany of the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to Bills of Lading for the Carriage of Goods by Sea, signed at Brussels on August 25, 1924, was deposited with the Belgian Government on July 5, 1939. According to the terms of article 11 of the convention this ratification will become effective on January 5, 1940.

Upon depositing the instrument of ratification the German Ambassador at Brussels made the following reservations, which are quoted below in translation:

"In accordance with the possibility anticipated in paragraph 2 of the protocol of signature, the German Reich shall put the convention into effect by application of the law regarding the modification of the provisions of the commercial Code dealing with the law governing ship loading, of August 10, 1937, which has already been published in the bulletin of laws of the Reich for 1937, Part I, page 891.

"In conformity with paragraph 3, No. 2, of the protocol of signature, the German Reich reserves the right to issue special regulations for German coastwise trade."

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